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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

SURVEYOR GENERAL GARDNER is still in the saddle, with both feet in the stir-

SAM JONES' next place of attack is Chicago. He will find it the wickedest city that he has yet visited.

INSPECTOR ROBINSON is hauled over the coals in a lively way by the Herald because he hasn't whitewashed Postmaster Morgan.

Ir this retiring epidemic keeps up there will be but very few active politicians left in Nebraska. But so far they don't keep retired. They continue to bob up periodically.

June is five months away, everybody on the bottoms will have ample time to get out their overshoes and waterproofs. Snow, storm, sleet and sun seem to have no influence in stopping the pro-

THE Missouri valley is warned to look

out for a big June rise in the river. As

gress of Omaha real estate transfers. They keep piling up with unprecedented rapidity without regard to wind or weather.

THE New York port health officer, so far as salary is concerned, is "a bigger man than old Cleveland." His income from the fees of his office amount to nearly \$70,000 a year. We should say he has a very healthy berth.

THE experiment of clearing away snow drifts by means of natural gas has been very successful at Pittsburg. It ought to be tried in Nebraska by our railroads. They can get their supply of natural gas from the railway commission.

"NASTY vagabonds of the slaughter house brand," is the chaste allusion which Dr. Miller makes to his demoeratic friends who are supposed to be in some mysterious way connected with Postoffice Inspector Robinson.

BISMARCK is down on the Poles. He proposes to evict all the Polish inhabitants from Prussian Poland to purchase the lands, and to settle them with Germans. No doubt Salisbury would try the same plan with Ireland if he dared.

THE beauties of being a federal soup dispenser are well illustrated in the case of Postmaster Harrity, of Philadelphia, who has become so worn out with applicants for office that he has shut his doo on them except for four hours on one day of the week.

THE federal officials in Utah are a superfine virtuous lot. They trapped the trappers some week ago where the city marshal had put up a job to inveigle them into resorts of questionable character, and now have two Mormon officers under arrest for attempting to bribe a deputy U. S. marshal.

"We want no American aristocracy," remarked Congressman Reagan in a speech opposing the extension of the naval retired list. As General Reagan comes from a country where military tities are as frequent as "the flowers that bloom in the spring, tra-la-la," this remark reads like a vicious, back-handed slap at the hereditary privileges of the southern gentry.

THAT the mad dog craze is accomplishing some good is shown by the fact that the Newark, N. J., authorities, to gratify the people who are crazy on the subject of hydrophobia, are drowning dogs at the rate of 100 a day. Ten thousand worthless Omaha curs could be drowned in the Missouri, and they never would be missed. It is hoped that the mad-dog craze will strike this city if for no other purpose than to cause the whol esale destruction of canines. They are no good on earth.

A TRADE journal calls upon the iron age to beware and warns it that the paper age is upon it. Paper timbers and paper flooring is now competing with wood in house building. Paper collars and shirt fronts have knocked down the price of laundrying. Paper car wheels are running upon the railroads. Paper barrels and tea caddies hold the grocers' wares, while paper handkerchiefs and napkins from the land of the Mikado are coming into fashion, and jostling the linen on the shelves of the dry goods dealer.

THE tendency of the decisions of the courts towards a closer restriction of corporate license is one of the noticeable signs of the times. For years the tide set in strongly to the advantage of the corporations who boasted that they paid for their law by the year and controlled judges and juries by methods best known to themselves. Public sentiment is a mighty lever. The efforts of the press have focused it upon the bench by holding up the boasts of the corruptors of an courts and the machinations of the stock jobbers and thimble-riggers of Wall street. In states where the judiciary is dective a wholesome fear of popular disfavor has been powerful in contradicting corporate influences. Within five years the courts of New York, Ohio, Illinois, and other states which might be named, have been rescued from the hands of the monopolists. Even the supreme court, the last bulwark of delay and the final tope of the Goulds, Sages and Dillons, has changed its attitude. Public sentiment, expressed in cancus and convention, spread broadcast through the press and heard in no low tones in the forum,

less condition would foot up a total far Nebraska's railroad boom for 1886 beyond the sum asked to place all our promises to eclipse everything since the seaports in a state of adequate defense. race for supremacy between the Union

The Nebraska Railroad Boom.

Pacific and its competitors for the right

of way west of the hundredth meridian.

The Burlington takes the lead in plant-

ing railroad tracks over the Nebraska

prairie. Contracts for branches and ex-

tensions of its system in Nebraska aggre-

gating 297 miles have already been let.

The most important of these are the

Grand Island extension into the northwest

and the short line between Omaha and

Lincoln by way of Ashland. The Chicago

& Northwestern, which is already

within ninety miles of the Wyoming line,

has let the contract for a hundred miles

of extension in the northwest, and is

retaliating against the Burlington's in-

vasion of its territory by extending branches into the south Platte country,

The Union Pacific is forced in self de-

fense to depart from its short sighted

policy of abandoning the rich and grow-

ing region near at home for the sage

brush and alkali deserts in the territories.

Its management has made heavy pur-

chases of material which indicate that it

will not be a silent spectator

of the occupation of its Ne-

braska territory by its rivals.

Last, but not least, the Missouri Pacific is

quietly getting ready for invading north-

eastern Nebraska with a possible branch

up the Elkhorn. It looks now as if the

railroad boom of 1886 would gridiron

Nebraska with more railroads to the pop-

ulation than Indiana or Ohio can boast of.

Six hundred miles of railroad will cer-

tainly be built in Nebraska this year and

the footing may reach a thousand. This

means a circulation of a good deal of

money in this state during the present

year among our people. It is safe to say

that every mile of road built will cause

an expenditure of not less than \$5,000 for

the money paid for right of way, sta-

The outlook for a prosperous year

is almost assured from the extent of the

No Half-Way Work.

Sixteenth street viaduct and made pro-

visions by ordinance under which that

the present year. This action settles per-

manently the future of that street. It as-

sures its importance as next to Farnam

the best avenue for retail business in the

city. As soon as the viaduct is complet-

ed it will be the great thoroughfare north

and south into and through the city from

the country and the shortest road to the

stockyards and South Omaha. For more

than half its length it is already lined

with mercantile houses. Its grade for

the most part is completed. Less work

remains to be done on it than on any of

our other thoroughfares in order to com-

The council should at once take steps

to make such a change in the grade of

Sixteenth steeet as will render that por-

tion between Howard street and the point

where the viaduct is to begin available

for business purposes. The present grade

as established makes a cut of ten feet at

Harney and practically levels the street

from Farnam to Howard. From Howard

to a point beyond Jackson there is a deep

hollow which it is not proposed to level.

This is a serious mistake. It should be so

changed as to make the rise gradual and

deepen the cut at Jones street and fill

Jackson street. The city engineer should

not be hampered by any individual influ-

ences of property owners who object to a

radical change in grade. The trouble

in Omaha heretofore has been that grades

have been established more to satisfy in-

dividual wants than the future interests

of the city. Farnam street is a fair sam-

ple. The engineer desired to begin the

cut at Fifteenth street and rise gradually.

Influence was brought to bear to have

the cut begun at Sixteenth street instead,

and the result is that the street is not

what it should be. If the grade of Far-

nam street had been properly established

at the outset, both the individual property

owners and the city at large would now

be better satisfied than they are to-day.

So far as the change in the grade of Six-

teenth street is concerned, we understand

that the property owners affected are pre-

pared to waive damages. The only cost

to the city is likely to be the increased fill

at Jackson. When the improvement is

completed Omaha will have a great north

and south thoroughfare, practically level,

and available for business throughout the

It is time that half way measures in

making needed public improvements

should stop. The policy of the city in

the past, where radical changes of grade

were concerned, has been to cut the dog's

tail off by mches. It is a mistaken policy,

and a costly one. In the long run it is

more expensive to all concerned than a

prompt and effectual treatment of the

WHETHER Mr. Tilden's letter to Speaker

Carlisle influenced the secretary of war

or not, Secretary Endicott's communica-

tion to the senate on the subject of ap-

propriations for coast defenses is a

'staggerer'' in its wide reaching plans

for protecting our seaboard from foreign

attack. It recommends the expenditure

and torpedo service. The list of places

which the board decides to be in the most

immediate need of fortifications or other

defenses are eleven in number, to wit:

New York, San Francisco, Boston, the

lake ports, Hampton Roads, New Orleans,

Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore,

Portland, Maine, and the Rhode Island

ports in Narraganset bay. New York,

the board affirms, must be fortified at both

entrances in the most thorough manner

with turrets, armoured casements,

barbette batteries and mortar bat-

teries. Sub-marine mines should form

a part of the system. Eighteen torpedo

boats are recommended for harbor ser-

vice, and the armament proposed in-

cludes eighteen 110-ton guns of 16-inch

eatibre, two 80-ton guns of 14-inch, forty

50-ton guns of 12-inch, twenty 27-ton guns

of 10-inch, and fifteen 13-ton guns of 8-

inch calibre-all breech-loading rifles.

In addition to these, 144 12-inch rifled

mortars are recommended. The amount

seems enormous, but it will be spread

out, if appropriated, over a number of

years. As matters now are the United

States has no sea-coast defenses, and the money recommended would be expended

in building the system from the bottom

of \$127,000,000 on forts, batteries, guns

problem from the start.

entire length.

plete its public improvements.

The council has decided to build the

tions, etc.

railroad boom alone.

The new Pacific railroad bill reported by the senate judiciary committee extends the time for paying the debt in conal installments over eighty instead of sixty years, and places all the lines owned by the companies under the government lien. A law containing this provision in regard to the lines not subsidized would checkmate the move of the Pacific railroad companies to evade their obligations to the government and people of the United States. It is almost too much to hope that the present congress will be free enough from the power of monopoly to pass such a

law.—Philadelphia Record. The Record is mistaken if it imagines that Mr. Hoar's Pacific railroad bill is an anti-monopoly measure. It was drafted in the interest of the roads, supervised by their attorneys and will be supported by the entire lobby at Washington. Its aim is to legalize all the robberies of the past twenty years which have wrecked these great corporate trusts and squandered the millions of the nation's bounty. By its passage the robberies of the Credit Mobelier gang, the frauds of the Dillon regime and the bold-faced robberies of the Gould period would be legalized. The government is now about to make public its investigations into the condition of the books of the company. Startling disclosures may be expected and suits for recovery will probably be instituted against the disreputable gang of cormorants who fed for years upon the funds wrung by extortion from the people of the west or manufactured in defiance of all law by a reckless system of stock watering. Mr. Hoar's bill can very profitably be deferred until the law department of the government makes its report.

THE BEE is advised to restrain its enthusiasm. Secretary Lamar is a very much labor, or fully \$3,000,000, not counting larger man than Mr. Sparks. Wait and see if he isn't .- Herald.

In this democratic skating carnival the BEE is only an interested spectator. It is content to stand at a safe elevation and watch the falls and enjoy the fun. Nobody pretends that Secretary Lamar isn't a bigger man in every way than Commissioner Sparks, but he is the kind of a cabinet officer who usually sustains the heads of bureaus when he knows them to be sound on the goose

structure will probably be erected during Mr. Sparks must be a slaughter house democrat, judging by the way he quotes from Gardner, Morton & Co.

Other Lands Than Ours.

The echoes of the tory defeat are still ringing in England and the eyes of all parties are turned upon Mr. Gladstone, who is looked upon as the only leader capable of taking the helm of a new ministry. Lord Hartington has been suggested as a possible premier with a coalition ministry formed of the whigs and tories at his back. Such a cabinet could not remain in office a week. The same influences which defeated Lord Salisbury's ministry would be operative to overturn its successor. It is Gladstone or an appeal to the country with the expensive consequences of another election and the doubtful results of a campaign on unformed issues. It is unfortunate in some respects for the tories that they were overthrown on an issue entirely foreign to the Irish question. It was not allowed to meet its fate on an appeal to national sentiment for the maintenance easy from Howard to the ridge. To do of the union. On the contrary the issue this it will be necessary to still further shrewdly chosen was that of Mr. Colling's motion amending the address in reply to the speech from the throne, regretting that the queen had made no reference to the condition of the agricultural laborers and urging a consideraof the subject of allotments of land to the laborers. To have fallen in opposing such a motion puts the tories at a serious disadvantage in the next and probably not distant general election, for the newly enfranchised voters, some 2,000,000 in number, are to a large extent directly interested in Mr. Colling's somewhat visionary scheme. The tension, which is as yet unrelaxed, can only be relieved by the formation of a new ministry under liberal auspices and strongly supported by the pledges of

Parnell and his following. But even if such a ministry is formed, its, tenure of office must necessarily be precarious. Mr. Gladstone's ability to crown his career by securing a measure of legislative independence for Ireland depends upon his ability to steer between the Scylla of Whig opposition and the Charybdis of Parnellite demands. For any policy that shall be accepted by the Parnellites he can probably count upon a working majority. A small defection of whigs will be about balanced by an equal defection of liberal minded tories. He can certainly count upon a majority of fifty or more for any policy which, on the one hand, does not seem to surrender too much of the imperial authority, and, on the other, does not fall short of that upon which the Irish leaders are determined. As neither Mr. Gladstone himself nor Mr. Parnell, with his followers, has formulated a distinct plan, the situation is wholly undetermined. The key to it rests in the demands which Mr.

Parnell is prepared to make and Mr. Gladstone to concede. Greece has yielded to the demands of the six great powers enforced by the threat of a naval demonstration against Athens and announces to the world that she will not at present force hostilities with Turkey. Her claim for territory at the expense of Turkey will therefore rest in abeyance for the present, but it will certainly not be allowed to long sink out of sight. The Greek claim is for the whole of Epirus, including the port of Avlona, and as far north as Apsos, making the boundary on the north shore of Lake Ochris and along northern Macedonia proper, leaving the remainder of Turkish territory to be divined between Servia and Bulgaria. This territory was distinctly granted to Greece by the treaty of Berlin and by the vote of July 1880, signed by all the powers. was accepted promptly by the Greek government. But Turkey rejected it, and stubbornly refused to yield except to force. This the powers did not apply, and the result was renewed war preparations by Greece and a fresh conference. held this time at Constantinople A new boundary, enclosing only two-thirds of the former award, was finally agreed upon, accepted by Turkey and unwillingly ratified by Greece, whose prime minister said in his note of formal acceptance: "Greece believes it to be up. The damage which could be done to neither a dignified nor an honorable pro-New York alone in its present defence- ceeding on her part toward children on

the other side of the new boundary, and whose rights Europe solemnly acknowledged at Berlin, and has repeatedly confirmed, to leave them to their fate." Sooner or later, when the Christian subjects of the Turk are apportioned among the various Balkan principalities and their neighbors, the claim of Greece for the land formerly belonging to her and now peopled by the Greek race will be acknowledged by Europe.

Bismarck's control over the present parliament seems complete. Debates in the bundesrath during the week over the expulsions of the Poles and the determination of the government to Germanize the Polish provinces ended in a victory for the chancellor. In the lower house of the landtag the national liberals, conservatives and free conservatives, introduced a resolution expressing satisfaction at the passage in the speech from the throne promising measures for the protection of German interests in East Prussia, and affirming that the landtag is ready to vote the necessary funds to improve state schools and promote colonial settlements. The chancellor is using his best efforts to force the disarmament of Servia and Greece and to fortify Prince Alexander's position in Bulgaria.

The logical results of the Monroe doctrine will ultimately force the United States to control the Central American isthmus commercially as well as politically. The presence of the American minister to the Central American states in Washington, and his frequent conferences with Secretary Bayard, develops the fact that there is trouble brewing with reference to the Nicaragua canal project. Three of the Central American republies-Gautemala, Honduras, and Salvador-have concluded treaties looking to uniting the five states into one, and are bringing a pressure to bear upon Costa Rica and Nicaragua to secure their assent to the scheme. Information from a reliable source shows that the French interested in the Panama canal are at the bottom of this movement. De Lesseps is pretty well convinced that his canal scheme is a failure, and therefore is working to seal up the Nicaragua route against the United States, hoping that it will aid him in the future to dispose of his undertaking to some American company formed under the auspices of the United States government. Secretary Bayard has been, and still is, opposed to the Nicaragua canal, but he is wise enough to perceive that if he allows the French to acquire, directly or indirectly, control of that route, the country will hold him and his party to a severe accounting. Mr. Hall will thereby go back to Central America with instructions to prevent Nicaragua from joining the confederacy, and to assure her government that the United States will come to her assistance in case of any hostile demonstrations against her ter-

ritory. Germany is steadily pushing her colonial policy regardless of rivals. Her colonial possessions in southwestern Africa have lately been largely increased by treaties entered into by the empire with several powerful tribes inhabiting the region between the Orange river and Cape Frio, the most prominent of which are the Mahereros and the Red People, whose jurisdiction reaches far into the Kalahari desert. By the terms of the treaties the tribes are to receive the friendship and protection of Germany, and in turn promise to promote all German enterprises to the best of their ability. By her compromise with France Germany renounces her suzerainty over the country bought by Herr Collin from Stuttgart along the Dabreka river, reserving the private rights of the latter. In exchange France acknowledges Germany's rights to the Toga Land, inclusive of Little Popo, but exclusive of Great Popo, and to Batanga or Southern Cameroon down to the Del Campo river.

The German government now disavows any purpose of taking possession of the Samoan islands. The German chancellor has thus placed himself in a position from which he can either advance or retreat, as circumstances seem to warrant. The German explanation is that the German authorities had only taken necessary action to prevent King Malietoa from carrying out a purpose to withdraw the guarantees he had given to protect German interests in the islands. This is a view of the case which neither England nor the United States can quarrel with. All nations protect the interests of their citizens in foreign lands. It depends upon circumstances whether or not those interests can be protected without directing the affairs of the little government whose territory is coveted.

The establishment, in Japan, of a government on a constitutional basis apparently modeled after that of the United States and that of Great Britain, was not needed to convince the world of the progress made by the Japanese, but is a satisfactory evidence of the fact that this remarkable nation is making even greater strides in the direction of self-development than had been believed possible No light considerations are needed to induce a nation like the Japanese to abandon every tradition of their history and enter upon what a large proportion of their population must regard as a risky experiment, and the mere fact that the experiment is tried is, of itself, convincing proof that the people of Japan are entirely worthy of any kind of government they may see fit to adopt.

PERSONALITIES.

The shah of Persia writes poetry, but he does not have to go around begging editors to John L. Sullivan is a knockulist, but the glasses he handles are for the mouth, not for

the eyes. Miss Susan B. Anthony has been in Washington several days, but the president has not yet invited her to go sleighing with him. The New York Herald, in a head-line, says Burke challenges Boidly." We thought

Burke had challenged Sullivan. Who is Boldly? We notice that Mrs. Kahout, of New York, under indictment for arson, has been set free. Perhaps she was in kahout with the district attorney.

wears golden curls and smashes bogus pot-

young creature her friends take her to be. Christine Nilsson's determination to bid the Americans a fond \$5 farewell once again is about what might have been expected con-

years ago gave his wife the choice between a block tot in Minneapolis or a nice new bonnet. Disregarding the traditions of her sex she took the lot and recently sold it for \$90,000. The present value of the hat she had in mind at the time is not known.

Emma Abbott says: "It is my creed that a woman can weigh what she wants to," and experience teaches us that women generally does have her own way.

Washington Dispatch, Among many of the members there is a growing disposition to boycott the house restaurant on account of the smallness of the

Chicago Journal.

It is a fact that some of the worst aldermen in our common council are professional saloon-keepers, and it is also a fact that the worst saloons in town are those kept by aldermen.

terms of endearment in letters that you should not. That young lady is on the verge of peril who gets a letter she dare not show her parents.

Brooklyn Eagle,

A dogged and uncompromising old fogy is the United States senate in all matters affect ing its precedents or pertaining to its alleged dignity. A long time ago it got stuck in the mud on the question of open executive sessions, and has ever since indignantly re-

There is Little Doubt.

Springfield (Neb.) Monitor. progress at Lincoln, and from the evidence so far adduced there is little doubt that Mr. Hoffman will have the costs of the trial to

Swelling Around in the Senate Chamber.

The two brevet senators from the alleged state of Dakota have been accorded by a party vote the privilege of pacing the senate floor as a courtesy. This confers no salary, but the chance of being construed into a senator by confiding lobbyists is said to have a charm for adventurous statesmen from the

Europe's Bantam. New York Journal.

Had Byron lived to-day he would not have said: "Tis Greece, but living Greece no more." Greece may only be a little farthing candle in comparison with the big gasahers and kerosene oil lamps of Europe but she lights up well, and may precipitate a blaze which continental fire engines might find it hard to extinguish.

New York Herald. issue was the status of beans. Classified as garden seeds, a duty of twenty per cent was imposed; regarded as vegetables, a duty of ten per cent was demanded. The jury decided that they are simply "new plants" and of Boston will probably hold a mass meeting in Fancuii hall to celebrate the event.

A silly mouse, thinking each thing a cat, Fell into helpless worriment thereat;

Was turned into a cat to end its fear.

No sooner was the transformation done,

Than dreadful terror of a dog begun.

Now, when the wizard saw this latest throe 'Here, be a dog," said he, "and end you

Into a tiger next the beast was made: And still 'twas pitiful and sore afraid.

Tis so with men: no earthly help or power

No art can make a lion from a mouse.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

Sherman county's expsnses for the present year are estimated at \$22,600. Of this amount \$12,000 goes for interest on the bonded debt.

of hogs were shipped from Hartington last week. The town is coming to the front as a stock market.

Joseph Mikoljacek, a fresh young horsethief, was run in at Ord, Valley county, Tuesday. He hoffmanized a

neatly printed and contained these words: "Fish for suckers with our bait."

snugly tucked away in the hollow of a corn stalk which had been overturned by the wind Grand Island has decided that gas is

council wisely refused to grant an exgin work as soon as the trost is out of the ground.

The town of Buffalo proposes to tax John Roberts turned loose on Alex. Callaway in Cheyenne, Wednesday, and shot away his heel and put a bullet through his arm. There was a colored

her cloak, shawl and dress she tucked them together in a snow bank and ran ahead for help. She was successful, but on returning to the cot in the snow one of the children was dead and the other two nearly so. They were promptly cared for, however, and their lives saved. The heroine of the tramp had her face,

The Pacific Coast.

Stock in Arizona has not suffered not it likely to suffer from severe storms. The assessed valuation of the Central

Pacific Railroad company's property in Nevada in 1885 was \$6,447,100.30. A revivalist in Sacramento publicly an-nounced that the city was mortgaged to the devil The natives promptly fore-closed on his contribution box.

A supposed artesian well at Santa Rosa, which was struck at the depth of forty feet, proved to derive its abundant flow from the city water company's reservoir That well has been corked up.

Official reports make the mean average height of Montana above the sea 3,000 feet; that of Nevada 5,000; of New Mexico 5,600; and of Colorado 7,000.

Grasshoppers in myriads have hatched out along the Mokeluane river. They are not larger than fleas, but the cold weather has not had the anticipated ef-

fect of killing them off. One of the new leads recently dis covered in Sacramento district, south-east of Rye Patch, Nevada, has been named "Senator Beck," in honor of the great Kentucky champion, while another lead has been called "Senator Evarts."

Just the Same.

Oh, the wonder a wedding arouses In the minds of the female sex! The first soft fine remaie sex;
They are curious, they are furious,
At details that them perplex;
And in more than a hundred houses,
Where there lives a dame or maid.
Though they may not know either belle or

They are talking just the same. And the end of the consultation

On the bridal pair will be That they all must go to the church, you

know,
And the ceremony see.
If the mail bag brings them no invitation,
"O, 'twas sent but it never came,"
They will say to you, and they'll take a pew
And they'll see it just the same.

And for days and for days thereafter, They will long at the table sit, And will eat and drink and will nod and wink As they constantly talk of it.

They are proof against all laughter That is meant their fault to shame, And they would not stop, if their tongues you'd lop.

For they'd write it just the same.

HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

The new lace aprons are exquisite and ex-Jerseys have the high collar and cuffs of marabout chentlle. Some of the new fringes are tipped with

Double muffs, one for each hand, are found in the ends of the mantles. The latest barbarism is the adornment of bonnets with sky larks. What next?

equins and cats eyes.

Plush chemisettes gathered at the waist are fastened with beads of the same shade. A man about to build a house advertises for proposals. Why don't the girls try that Overshoes ought to be worn by everybody o insure health in our radical changes of

temperature. Lisle thread and silk gloves are shown with a fleece lining, making them desirable

Some Washington belles have undertaken to making society women carry canes with hammered silver heads. Delicately tinted gray feather fans in a ariety of forms are favorites, harmonizing

with almost any toilette. Bonnets of all shades of red, from the darkest to the most brilliant, relieved by jet beads and ornaments are much worn. The principal difference between a woman vou car

shut up an umbrella, says the poet Riggs, A Washington man-milliner predicts that in a few years the dress of fashionable women will be quite like that of fashionable

Panels and searfs with ends to correspond are to be found in faille Francaise with satin and plush stripes. They are in all the even-

The waists of mourning dresses are made to imitate a gentleman's coat, a bright colored material being set in vestwise where the material being shirt would be.

Black, white or reddish-tinted laces are worn over colored underdresses. A variety of toilettes may thus be arranged at compara-tively little expense.

Buttons are of great size and are used for trimming without any raison d'etre. There excessive use will probably cause the fancy for them to be short lived. They say the latest in waterproofs is surah with a rubber lining, but which is so flight that it falls in as graceful folds as though the

silk were the only material used. This season has not produced anything prettier than lace muffs, which are carried at the receptions and have natural flowers fastened to them by a gold or other ornamental

Boucle jersey cloth is a novelty. The sur face is covered up with small loops of various sizes. It is made in all the dark colors, as well as in cream white, rose and delicate

Jet bonnets, jet collars, jet plastrons, jet buckles and jet on every imaginable part of the costame, and yet we wonder why women are tired when they carry such a weight of

What are called hunting jackets are worn by young ladies at home. They are made of corduroy and have huge soup-plate buttons made of horn. In Paris they would probably be called chic.

A woman who has taken in sewing for a couple of years to support her lazy and drunken husband, says it is surprising that the board of health has not had her indicted for maintaiding a nuisance.

A close observer find that no matter how homely a woman is she is just as much entitled to stand up in a crowded horsecar as her more good-looking sister. And singularly enough the men always let her. There are many varieties of lace caps for elderly ladies, and now that the young people are well cared for in fashions for a month or two, many suggestions are coming for those thus far neglected by Dame Fashion.

The pet Jersey cow of a Fillmore county farmer drifted with the storms of last week, but was found four days after known as the "Tongue Guard." Each member drops a penny in a box every time she says a word against anybody. The money is given to the poor and poverty is rapidly decreasing in the town.

Effective dresses are made entirely of plain tulie in several shades of the same color. It in pink, the first skirt would be of deep pink, the second a little lighter, the third still lighter, while the outer skirt would be the delicate tint of a blush rose. The bodice would be of blush rose plush with the shaded effect peculiar to the tabric. It is quite fashionable to put a algrette in the colffure when it is

aigrette in the colffure when it is airranged high seem the head. Both real and artificial flowers are again worn in the hair, and with the new basket plaits a high Spanish comb is again made use of. This comb is often set sideways, in the coquettish manner that be comes some women, while it makes others ap-pear very ridiculous,

pear very ridiculous.

The simplest toilette may be rendered quite "dressy" by the addition of one of the many devices for "enrichment" of plain bodices. Lace in straight plaits hanging loosely or fastened at the waist by a bell, and short chemisettes reaching only half way down to the bodice, are equally in favor with the collarette of folded crape or the coquilles of face having folds of crape on either side.

The tradics' silk culture society of Califor-

Thomas Balley Aldrich, editor of the Atlantic Monthly, wears a sack coat and Derby hat, and is said to look more like a politician than a literary man.

It is now said that Lord Wolseley will hang his German order of the Red Eagle so as to conceal, if possible, his Soudanese Order of the Black Eye.

Edmund Russell, of New York, is the new apostle of astheticism in this country. He

Spring Flower.

Little flower, rosy tinted, In my letter sleeping, How many secrets, never hinted, Slumber in thy keeping?

Blue eyes spied thee on some mountain
In the distant west,
Or perhaps by goshing fountain,
Where she chanced to rest.

Little hand, so while and tender, Cruelly took thy life; But he who saw the sweet offender Ne'er could feel the knife.

I will keep thee as a token Of some friendly thought, Though thy silence, still unbroken, Seems with sadness fraught.

SINGULARITIES.

Knoxville, Team., is built over a cave, and ceasionally the bottom of a street drops out. A colored woman living near Montgomery, Ala., gave birth to four children a few days ago. They were all living and doing well at

Glen Cove, Long Island, boasts the largest dog in the country. He is a St. Bernard, measures seven feet eleven inches from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail, stands twenty-five inches high, weighs 192 pounds and has never been vaccinated.

and has never been vaccinated.

The people in Harnett county, N. C., have been fosing geese, ducks, chickens, pigs, sheep and lambs in a mysterious way. Finally it was decided to build a large trap and balt it with a live goose. The second day after the trap was baited they found in it a bald engle whose wings from tip to tip measured ten feet. The bird was taken from the trap unintered. aninjured.

A brace of tame doves were kept on a ves-A brace of tame doves were kept on a vessel recently wrecked on the New England coast, and from which the captain's wife and children were lost. When the body of the wife was found on the shore one of the doves was on the body and flew to the house to which the remains of the drowned woman were conveyed, and pecking at the window gained admission.

A still blears old who has grown only an

gained admission.

A girl, 13 years old, who has grown only an inch in height since she was two years old, and has gained but little in weight, was before the Concord (N. H.) Medical society at its annual meeting a few days ago. The girl weighs thirty-five pounds and is thirty-five inches high, has never been severely sick, and is unusually healthy. Her mind seems to have stopped growing at the same time.

Salentife were been been revealered for

Scientific men have been perplexed for scientific men have been perplexed for many years over the phenomenon of a certain well at Yakutsk, Siberia. A Russian merchant in 1828 began to dig the well, but he gave up the task three years later, when he had dug down thirty feet and was still in solidly frozen ground. The Russian Academy of Sciences dug away at the well for months but stopped when it had reached a depth of 582 feet, when the ground was still frozen hard as a rock. In 1844 the academy had the temperature carefully taken at various depths temperature carefully taken at various depths and from there data it was estimated that the ground was frozen to a depth of 612 feet. Although the pole of the greatest cold is in the province or Yakutsk, not even the terrible severity of the Siberian winters could freeze the ground to a depth of 600 feet.

Professor Miyake, of the Japanese National university, has invented a new form of European costume which is high-ly commendable for sanitary reasons. It is now stated that the students of the medical department of the Tokio university, numbering over 2,000, have been ordered to wear clothing of this descrip-

SKN TORTURES -AND-BLOOD HUMORS

HUMILIATING Eruptions, Itching and Burn-H ing skin tortures, loathsome sores, and every species of itching, scaly, pimply, inherited, scrotulous and contagious discuses of the blood, skin and scalp, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are positively cured by Cuticura, the great skin cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite skin beautifler, externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, incomplice.

COVERED WITH SORES.

I have been afflicted since last March with a skin disease the dectors call eczema. My face was covered with seabs and sores, and the itch-ing and burning were almost unbearable. See-ing your Cuticura Remedies so highly recoming and burning were almost unbearable, ing your Cuticura Remedies so highly remended, concluded to give them a trial, a mended, concluded to give them a trial, using the Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally, and Resolvent internally, for four months. I call myself cured, in gratitude for which I make this public statement.

MRS. CLARA A. FREDERICK.

Broad Brook, Conn. SCALP, FACE, EARS AND NECK. I was afflicted with eczema on the scalp, face, ears and neck, which the druggist, where 1 got your remedies, pronounced one of the worst cases that had come under his notice. He advised me to try your Cuticura Remedies, and after five days use my scalp and part of my face were entirely cured, and I hope in another week to have my ears, neck, and the other part of my face cured.

120 E 14th street. New York.

of my face cured. 120 E 14th street, New York. ITCHING DISEASES CURED. Cuticura stands at the head of its class especially is this the case with the Cuticur-Soap. Have had an usually good sale this summer, owing to the prevalence of an aggravated form of fich through some localities in the country, in which the Cuticura remedies proved satisfactory.

W. L. Handigg, Druggist.
Uniontown Ky.

Uniontown, Ky. CUTICURA REMEDIES Are sold by all druggists. Price: Cuticura, 59 cts.; Resolvent; \$1.09, Soap, 25c. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical, Co., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases,"

BEAUTIFY the complexion and skin by using the Cuticura Soap. The Sewing Machine is the cause of uterine pains and weakness. For aching sides and back, kidney pain s sciatica, chest pains, weakness a n inflammation, the Cutteura Anti-P ai Plaster is infallible. 25c. THE SEWING MACRINE IS the cause

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tery with a silver bammer. Susan B. Anthony doesn't skate, but if she cannot send congress rattling down a toboggan slide like a streak of greased lightning down a liberty pole, she is not the joyous

sidering the fact that European audiences took leave of her some time ago. Senator Ramsey of Minnesota, several

Emma Must Be Right. Lorell Citize

Dissatisfied Congressmen.

drinks which are served. It Might Apply to Omaha.

Don't Do It.

Talmage.

Don't meet claudestinely at the corner of the street or the skating-rink. Don't use An Old Fogy.

sented any proposal to pull it out.

The taking of evidence in the libel suit of . M. Hoffman against Rosewater is now in

New York World.

far west.

What Are Beans? A very important question has been settled by the United States court. The point at should be admitted free of duty. The people

Timidity-A Hindoo Tale. Joel Benton.

But, noticed by a wizard living near,

woe. But, thou a dog, its soul had no release, For fear some tiger might disturb its peace.

Because the huntsman might, some ill-starred Happen along and take its life away. "Then," said the wizard, turning to his house "You have a mouse's heart—now be a mouse,"

Them from their smallness nothing can

Eighteen cars of cattle and eleven cars

county, Tuesday. He hoffmanized a neighbor's nag and failed to account for the proceeds A Juniata corn husker sent 75 cents to an eastern firm for a receipt to make \$100 a month without work. The answer was

Grand Island has decided that gas is just the thing for the town. Albert S. Maxwell submitted a proposition to the city council, which was accepted, to build first-class works, with capacity sufficient for a city of 15,000 people. Private consumers are to be charged \$2.50 per 1,000 feet and the city is to pay \$2.50 per month for each gas lamp. The council wisely refused to grant an ex-

Wyoming. There are 1,600 Indians on reservations in the territory.

Chinese laundries \$100 per month.

neek and hands badly frozen. The Nevada state prison cost \$40,281.20 to maintain during 1885. The Nevada militia cost the state \$56,420 for armory rent during 1885.

Did she lie thee on her bosom, Near her throbbing heart? Was my memory, little flower, Held in any part?